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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**  
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9 United States of America,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 Scott Daniel Warren,

13 Defendant.  
14

No. 17-00341MJ-001-TUC-RCC

**ORDER**

15 After a bench trial in May of this year, the Court took this matter under  
16 advisement after the presentation of evidence and arguments by the parties.

17 The Court decided that based upon the crowds in the courtroom, the extent  
18 of the press coverage of the case, and the fact that the parties would be before the  
19 Court the next month in a felony jury trial that it would be advisable to delay its  
20 verdict until the conclusion of the felony trial so that the instant verdict would have  
21 no impact on the impaneling of a jury or a jury's possible verdict in the felony  
22 case.

23 After the presentation of evidence to the Court, it was clear that the  
24 Government had presented sufficient evidence beyond a reasonable doubt to prove  
25 the two charges against the Defendant. That being, Count One: Operating a Motor  
26 Vehicle in a Wilderness Area, 50 C.F.R. § 35.5; and Count Two: Abandonment of  
27 Property, 50 C.F.R. § 27.93. And, make no mistake about it, the Defendant  
28 admitted to doing the very acts that the Government charged him with.

1       The Defendant also presented a defense based upon the Religious Freedom  
2 Restoration Act (“RFRA”), which offers an affirmative defense to defendants  
3 accused of violating generally applicable federal criminal statutes. 42 U.S.C. §  
4 2000bb-1(c). To present a successful RFRA defense, a defendant must show that  
5 (1) he holds a sincerely held religious belief, (2) the conduct for which he is  
6 charged is an exercise of his religion, and (3) his activities are “substantially  
7 burdened” by the government. *Navajo Nation v. U.S. Forest Service*, 535 F.3d  
8 1058, 1068 (9th Cir. 2008). If a defendant can show these three elements, the  
9 burden shifts to the government to demonstrate that its action is “the least  
10 restrictive means” to further a “compelling governmental interest.” *Id.*

11       The Court finds that Defendant’s religious beliefs function as a successful  
12 affirmative defense against Count Two: Abandonment of Property. While the  
13 Government has presented sufficient evidence without a reasonable doubt that  
14 Defendant committed the offense, the Court will acquit him based upon his  
15 Religious Freedom defense.

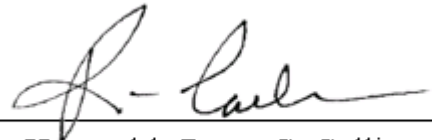
16       It is not the place of the Court to weigh the sincerity or the validity of the  
17 Defendant’s religious beliefs. *See Burwell v. Hobby Lobby Stores, Inc.*, 573 U.S.  
18 682, 724-25 (2014). Defendant claims his religious beliefs compel him to leave  
19 water for individuals crossing the desert – i.e. the Growler Valley, which is located  
20 in the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge. The Court takes him at his word  
21 that he sincerely holds these beliefs and will proceed accordingly. Defendant was  
22 obliged to leave water jugs because of his religious beliefs, and the Government’s  
23 regulation imposes a substantial burden on this exercise of his religion. But  
24 enforcing the regulation against abandonment of property is not the least restrictive  
25 means to achieve the Government’s interest in protecting the pristine state of the  
26 wildlife refuge or in securing the border.

27       However, with regards to Count One: Operating a Motor Vehicle in a  
28 Wilderness Area, the Court comes to a different conclusion. The Defendant knew

1 that he was in a restricted area. He knew because he applied for and received a  
2 permit stating that he was prohibited from going into that area and because of the  
3 signs he saw while driving to that area. But Defendant's religious beliefs did not  
4 compel him to drive his vehicle into the restricted area.

5 The Court finds that the Government has presented sufficient evidence to  
6 overcome the Defendant's RFRA defense for Count One. The Court finds that the  
7 Government's actions do not substantially burden the Defendant's religious belief.  
8 Defendant's was not forced to enter by vehicle onto restricted land to exercise his  
9 religion. Defendant fails to meet his original burden under the RFRA defense,  
10 therefore the Government's shifting burden of persuasion need not be addressed.  
11 To that end, the conduct of the Defendant with regards to Count One: Operating a  
12 Motor Vehicle in a Wilderness Area is against the law and the Court so finds.

13 Dated this 20th day of November, 2019.

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17 Honorable Raner C. Collins  
18 Senior United States District Judge  
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